

1267-1270

Eighth Crusade

also led by St. Louis and by
Charles of Anjou, ended disastrously
with the death of St. Louis and
loss of the last Christian towns.

The crusades failed to save Palestine.
They encouraged travel and commerce,
broadened the outlook of Europe,
fostered religion, established conception
of Papacy as center of Christendom,

developed a sense of freedom among
people, and played a part in the development
of Capitalism because of expanded financial
activities.

It widened the gap in the
Eastern Schasm, and permitted
entrance of heretical teachings into
the West.

1267/70

Jess Hais

Nahmenide was
in Egy Israel

1267

Duncan; Cal

Roger Bacon
(opus maius)

The English friar Roger Bacon
wrote: "The Calendar is intolerable
to all wisdom, the bane of all estimation,
and the laughing-stock from the
Computors[mathematicians] point of
view".

He who had pondered rainbows;
invented a formula for gunpowder
designed a telescope was thinking

with time

1267-1273

St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-74)

The greatest pupil of Albertus Magnus was St. Aquinas. Born near Aquino, in southern Italy, he joined the Dominican order when he was 18. He journeyed to Cologne to study under Albertus Magnus. He later taught at Paris & Rome. His greatest work was his "Summa Theologica"; in which with faultless logic he combined Aristotle.

working with the teachings of Christian
theology. He rejected Aristotle's doctrine
of the eternity of the world, because Holy
Scripture required a creation in time; he
also modified certain other doctrines. But, on
the whole, Aristotle was accepted as the
authority in philosophy and in science.
The "Sciences" then meant "branches of
knowledge".

Italian philosopher & theologian

1267

Battle of Ely
English Barons and rebels
were subdued by forces
of King Henry III ending
the second Baron's War.